HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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UBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
56, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,535—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895.

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CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.
8oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4396	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6264	A. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4396	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	H.T. Welchell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
GANGES	4246	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4396	T. F. Creery	14th "
P. M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	H.T. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H.T. Welchell	11th "
P.M. LORD NTAL	6281	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4392	W. J. Nantes	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 225	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Steamer Tickets Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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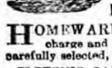
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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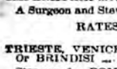
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1 122 tons, about the 16th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where all other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1896

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address.—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
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With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
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It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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AMMUNITION!!!

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

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RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
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NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON ARE

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Flannel Suits	26	0	Cotton Tweed Suits	13	8
Khaki Drill Suits	12	8	Tweed Trousers	10	0
Shikar Suits	20	8	Riding Breeches	7	0

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT EQUALLY MODERATE PRICES.

FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.
A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

Rs. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27 per Doz.

Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

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FINE ART JEWELLERY.

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GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
" Flat "	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	80
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
½ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.

Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ½ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli, setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent set Pearls and Ruby Star	138
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¾ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	120
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¾ Hoop, fine large Pearls	180
¾ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	205
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35
Partially opened Pen-pod	25
Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60
Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	25
Curb with Anchor	14

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

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(ESTABLISHED 1782).

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(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

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THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
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THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

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THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
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"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available:—

	Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels 72 in. by 36 in. at	1 0
Do. do. 36 in. by 25 in. at	5 0
Turkish do. 22 in. by 36 in. at	6 0
Hand Towels 40 in. by 26 in. at	3 0

All of guaranteed durability.
For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
APOLLO BUNDER.

MONDAY NEXT (18TH), at 8-30 P. M.
The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER (of WILSON COLLEGE) WILL LECTURE ON
ASTRONOMY.
OPEN TO ALL.
Chair to be taken by R. LAIDLAW, Esq.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN ACCORDANCE with the terms of a requisition signed by four Members of the Standing Committee, received by the President, A MEETING of URGENCY will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1895, at 3 P.M., to consider and deal with the appointment of a Municipal Auditor, VICE, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, deceased.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 15th November, 1895.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT OF CERTAIN PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND AT GRANT ROAD, MAHIM, MORI, DHARAVI AND ARTHUR ROAD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the OCCUPANCY RIGHT of the above-mentioned Plots, on a 50 years' lease once renewable for a second term of 50 years, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1895, at 1 P.M.

Plans of the Plots can be seen and the Conditions of sale learnt at the Collector's Office.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th October, 1895.

BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the Eleventh of November, 1895, the BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY will be OPENED for the RECEIPT and DESPATCH of GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC.

The GOODS TARIFF BOOK published by the Indian Midland Railway Company contains the General classification, rates and conditions for the carriage of Goods on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.

Rate Lists showing the charges for the conveyance of Goods between Bhopal and each Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway can be seen at the Stations, and further information as to the THROUGH CHARGES between Stations on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway and Stations on the Indian Midland and connected Railways, can be obtained from the Station Masters at any Station, or from the Undersigned.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway.
Jansi, 7th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce) &c. required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 10% will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALLEN KIRK,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1895.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is solicited.

Mofussil Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Homji Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on between HAJI AHMED HAJI ADUMJI and MAHOMED HAJI AHMED JOOSUB GHANDI & Co., Mahomed Haji Adumji and Sulleman Noormahomed at Bombay and other places in trade or business of dealers in Ivory was on the 28th day of September, 1895, DISSOLVED by the Mutual Consent of the Undersigned.—Dated 15th November, 1895.

(સહી) મામદજી હાજી આદમજી,
i.e. MAMADJI HAJI ADUMJI.
(સહી) નુરમામદ અબદુલ રહેમાન,
NOOR MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN.
The (o) Mark of ફાતમાબાઈ,
i.e. FATMABAI.
(સહી) જુશબ અબદુલ રહેમાન દા૦ એમના વાદી નુરમામદ અબદુલ રહેમાન,
જુશબ અબદુલ રહેમાન દા૦ એમના વાદી અબદુલ હાજી આમદ,
i.e., JOOSUB ABDUL REHMAN.
(સહી) જેનમબાઈ દા૦ એમના વાદી નુરમામદ અબદુલ રહેમાન,
i.e., JENUMBAI.
જેનમબાઈ દા૦ એમના વાદી અબદુલા હાજી આમદ,
i.e., JENUMBAI.
HIRALAL & MADHAVJI,
Solicitors.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th November, 1895, at 4 p.m., in order to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th instant:—

1. That Clauses 87 and 93a of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same are hereby rescinded and deleted, and the following clauses substituted in their stead respectively, that is to say—

93. Some one member of the firm for the time being Agents of the Company shall be a Director ex-officio.

93a. To set aside from time to time out of the profits realised by the Company such sums of money as the Directors may think proper, and to credit the same to any one or more of the undermentioned Accounts, in such proportions as the Directors may deem expedient:—

1. Reserve Fund.
2. Fire Insurance Fund.
3. Machinery Depreciation Fund.
4. Remuneration Fund.
5. Building Fund.
6. Repairs Fund.
7. Bad Debt Fund.
8. Leasehold Ground Rent Fund.

And such other Fund Accounts as the Directors may from time to time deem it desirable to open for the benefit of the Company.

2. That the following Clause be and is hereby added after Clause 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and that the same be numbered 93a.

93a. If at any time there be any less number of Directors than eight, the Directors for the time being may at any time, before any Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, appoint an additional Director or Directors who shall hold office until the next Ordinary General Meeting of the Company provided that the total number of Directors shall never exceed eight, including the Director ex-officio.

By Order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1895.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES.

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
19th, 21st., and 22nd November.
INJAID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.
To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.
Naval and Military in uniform.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... " 20

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent (in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.
"Preparation Day" (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
[Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
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BRANCH OFFICES:
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2, TULPSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM.
40, RUE DE MALINES, BRUXELLES.

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A B C CODE USED.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.

GOODS CAN BE CONSIGNED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK.

REFERENCES CAN BE OBTAINED AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., LONDON, OR BRANCHES IN INDIA.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 13,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	14s. p.c.	169
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Bellasis & S. W. Co. Ld. (Bankrupt)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	38½
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	35	£750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay Industrial Manufg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S. and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	750	...	25 × R'ts15	690 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Egerton	2,500	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	695
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
India-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jafier Ali	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jehangheer Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jowraj Bahoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	875
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Kesaria Manufg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.45	800
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Mahtoob Shah Mills (in the burgan)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	90
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310
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Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	1,220 xd
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Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Prasad Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
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Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,335 xd
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Southern India	1,000	500	500	10	115
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Swadeshi Mills Seasoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	860
Venkatshunker Lakhmidhur Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
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Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	200
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Bhownagree City Press	350	250	250	25	1474
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	156xd
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Egerton	2,500	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	695
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
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Jafier Ali	600	500	500	Nil	225
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Kesaria Manufg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
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Mahtoob Shah Mills (in the burgan)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	90
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310
Maneckjee	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	100
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Mysore S. & M Co. Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 dvd / 50	44	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Prasad Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
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Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,335 xd
Shahpore Mills	360	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	795
Southern India	1,000	500	500	10	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,202	250	250	dv Rs 15	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills Seasoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	860
Venkatshunker Lakhmidhur Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	600
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	200
PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly					
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Albert (Forrashcool)	300	1,100	1,100	90	1,500
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagree City Press	350	250	250	25	1474
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	156xd
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	660	200	200	12	160
Colaba	560	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs35	325 xd
Cotton Ginning and Manufg. Co	4,000	750	...	25 × R'ts15	690 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Egerton	2,500	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	695
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
India-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Jacob Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jafier Ali	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jehangheer Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jowraj Bahoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khatau Makanji	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	710
Kesaria Manufg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	9,500	100	100	103 dvd Rs 10	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakshmi Sugarshing & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,040
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	N	3,100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahtoob Shah Mills (in the burgan)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	90
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310
Maneckjee	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	1,220 xd
Mysore S. & M Co. Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 dvd / 50	44	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Prasad Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,335 xd
Shahpore Mills	360	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	795
Southern India	1,000	500	500	10	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,202	250	250	dv Rs 15	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills Seasoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	860
Venkatshunker Lakhmidhur Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	600
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	200
MISCELLANEOUS. Yearly					
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	365
Beck Ray Bathe	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pillonchey Burma Trading Corporation	15,000	100	100	10	124
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Rope Mill	750	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,700	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kaiser-i-Hind	4,000	200	175	21	155
Kutrech Landing	500	500	300	30	207
Mahrattee Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Mercantile	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	62
Naoji Fondry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	182½
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Pearl Sago and Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Scoundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Traction & Co	22,000	250	250	25	60
Thacker & Co.	4,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,000	25	100	dvd Rs1	28½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced ..... 107-9 cash
Three-and-a-half per cent 1903 103
Municipal 3 percent, Debenture Loans ... 129 & 134
New 3 per cent Loan 3 per cent, 1872 ..... nom.
City of Paris Loan ..... nom.
Four per cent, Port Trust Bond 104

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-9
Mexican Dollars	"	nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	nom
Bar Silver	"	96
Gold Leaf	"	286
Bar Gold, English (touch)	"	27-15
Bar Australian	"	27-15
Bar Sovereign	"	28
Bar Petrin	"	27-10

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do. 1s. 1 3-4d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do. 1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do. 1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do. 1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. Documentary	3 Do.	do. 1s. 1 27-32d.
Do do.	6 Do.	do. 1s. 1 29-33d.
France	3 Do.	do. 145¼
Do.	6 Do.	do. 146 1-4
Calcutta	At sight	100-1
Do.	30 days'	do. 99-8
Madras	At sight	100-1
Do.	30 days	do. 99½
China	30 days'	do. 170½

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895, on 681 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	1,62,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	203	351	9	623
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	14,71,456	20,82,881	56,846	36,18,186
Total for 18 weeks	15,92,456	22,51,881	60,846	39,05,186
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,451	1,35,734	3,847	2,33,032
Per mile of fly do.	211	297	8	516
Total to corresponding date do.	15,19,988	20,30,795	87,995	36,38,778
Increase for the week				Rs. 45,009
Ditto to date				" 2,66,408

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Dinner, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, 7-30 p.m.

B. V. Rifle parade.

Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Week of Prayer—Meetings every morning at Apollo Bunder, 7-15; and Grant Road Branch, 7. Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

Four-anna Concert, Colaba High School, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. *s. s.* Sutlej, with English mails of the 1st instant, expected to arrive at daylight.

Arrival of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Thursday and the steamers Mohammadi and Satrunji yesterday; the steamer Taif left it yesterday.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual New-wady fair commences to-day, at Agiary Lane, and will continue for a week.

BITTEN BY A COBRA.—On Thursday evening, the gardener of Seth Dhurumsey Kalidas, residing at Walkeshwar, was bitten by a cobra, about four feet long. Dr. U. L. Desai, who happened to be in the vicinity, was immediately sent for, and the gardener is still under his treatment. The man is doing well, and is said to be out of danger.

STORING TURPENTINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined Gulamalv, a Borah merchant, who stood charged at the instance of Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Superintendent of License, Bombay Municipality, Rs. 30 for storing twenty-five cases of turpentine without a license in Kolsamohalla.

ALLEGED THEFT BY BOARDERS.—Amerbee, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the ground floor of a house at the Old Nagpada Road, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, she placed cash and notes, amounting to Rs. 70, under her bedding, and on the following evening found it was gone. A boarder, named Rustom Jeveen, who has suddenly disappeared, is suspected of the theft.—Another report of a similar nature has been made by Kanji Dewji, residing at Slater Road, alleging that a boarder, named Dada Punah, who had been staying with complainant for the last four months, has absconded, after stealing property of the value of Rs. 15.

T. H. THE KOLAPORE MAHARAJA AND THE BARODA PRINCESS.—A correspondent writes:—H. H. Shahu Chatrapati, the Maharaja of Kolapore, and fifty followers, who had come on Monday, left for his dominions on Wednesday last. H. H. Kashechai Saheb, Maharani of Kolapore, who is the great-grandmother of the Baroda Princess, being the daughter of H. H. Khanderao Maharaja Gaekwar, arrived here yesterday and left by the Ahmedabad mail train for Baroda with a retinue of a hundred persons. They were met by the Baroda Minister and Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale at the station, who presented them with flower garlands, bouquets, and *pan-sopari*. Her brother, H. H. Sayajeerao Gaekwar, sent his own saloon for her use. H. H. Shahu Chatrapati will, it is said, visit Baroda at 'Xmas time as guest of the Gaekwar.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Jessa Ghella, a goldsmith, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of silver, valued at Rs. 900, belonging to Messrs. Khurseji Sorabji and Co., Mr. Dinshah, of Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Manmohan vakeel, defended the accused. The silver was entrusted to accused for making "kandoras" (waist bands) in May last. After putting off complainant's demand for the silver accused misappropriated the sale proceeds of the metal. The accused in defence submitted that he was ill for three months, and during his absence his servants managed things badly, and his property was stolen. The magistrate sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Luard, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Grand Processional		
March	The Silver Trumpets	Viviani.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Japanese Mazurka	La Mousme	Gowse.
Recollections of	Gounod	A Marelli.
Selected from	{ 1 The Mock Doctor / 2 Ballet Music in Faust / 3 Marguerite's Song / 4 Marche Romaine & March }	
Valse	Acclamations	Waldteufel.
Quick Step	Grus an Wien	Rockling.

Saluting at Vienna.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ALLBLESS BAUG.—Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, mill machinery and mill-stores merchant, gave a grand dinner and a dramatic entertainment to about five hundred Parsee ladies and gentlemen, on Tuesday last, at Allbless Baug, in celebration of the ceremony of investing his three children with the sacred shirt and thread, thus entitling them to be admitted into the Zoroastrian religion. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after which his two daughters and a son were presented with various gifts by Mr. Dhondy's relatives and friends. This was followed by singing by amateurs and professionals, and by a Portuguese band playing a selection of English and Indian airs. A sumptuous dinner prepared by the public caterer, Mr. Rustomji Framji Confectioner, of 60 Bhendy Bazaar, was then served to the ladies and gentlemen present, to which sufficient justice was done. Mr. Cursetji Mervanji Balivala, of the Novelty Theatre, then improvised an entertainment, consisting of select pieces from his ample repertoire of dramas and farcical extravaganzas, the youthful amateurs acquitting themselves most creditably. A dumb farce was presented which excited much merriment among the ladies and juvenile portion of the guests. Light refreshments having been served, the party broke up soon after 11 o'clock.

A DOCTOR AND HIS COMPOUNDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, In-pector Saunderson charged a Goanese, named Joseph Miranda, lately a compounder in the service of Dr. Ardeshir Ghaswalla, of Grant Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 13-14. Complainant had been ill since the 10th instant, and could not attend the dispensary for three days. On Wednesday complainant went to the dispensary, and ordered accused to render an account of the medicine sold during his absence. The compounder, who was then drunk, replied that he had not made up the accounts, but would do so subsequently. Seeing the state of the accused, complainant took the books, and on examining the accounts found a deficiency of Rs 13-14, for which he asked the accused, who in reply stated that he would bring the balance next day, and he was allowed to go. The same evening accused was found drunk by the police, and on being placed before the magistrate, was fined Re. 1. As he did not turn up again to pay the balance, complainant reported the matter to the police, and he was arrested. Accused admitted a previous conviction, but denied the present charge, stating that when he left the dispensary, complainant removed the money, which was in his pocket. The magistrate convicted him on a charge of criminal misappropriation, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vittee, a woman, residing at Coombharwada, appeared to answer a charge of giving false information to a public servant preferred against her by Govind Jattiba, foreman of divers, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Salmon appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker defended. On the evening of the 6th of August last, the accused Vittee proceeded to the Girgaum police station, and made a report to Inspector Holdway that complainant, Govind, entered her room on the previous evening, and assaulted her, tore her saree, and removed gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 35, from her person. Upon this complaint, signed by accused, the police arrested Govind and detained him in custody for a day; but upon inquiry it was ascertained that there was an enmity between the parties, which might have actuated the woman to make a false complaint against the man, who is in receipt of Rs. 130 per month. After satisfying himself that the complaint was untrue, the police officer released Govind. A fortnight afterwards the woman prosecuted Govind on a charge of assaulting her, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, but failed to prove the charge. Subsequently Govind appeared before the Commissioner of Police, and obtained a sanction from him to prosecute the woman under section 182 of the Penal Code for given false information to a public servant. Mr. Hamilton, after recording evidence, convicted Vittee of the offence, and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. David Wilson, acting Chief Inspector, Opium Department, prosecuted Deepa Praga, a Marwaree, having his shop at Byculla, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, for having in his possession eight tolas of opium in contravention of the Opium Act I. Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, defended. The evidence of Mr. Wilson went to show that on a certain information received by him from an informant, named Akbarally, Mr. Wilson went to the accused's shop on Thursday afternoon, and on searching it the inspector discovered a small tin box, containing eight tolas of opium, concealed under a wooden box. A pair of small scales, etc., were also found in the shop. Accused in defence stated that informant had monetary dealings with him, and that in order to bring him in trouble he (informant) in the absence of the shop-keepers, threw the box, containing opium, into the shop. When the inspector and the informant came to the shop, the proprietors—for there were two partners—were taking their meals by turn, and he (accused) was sitting there. The inspector asked him whether he would advance any money on personal security, and whether he lived there. Accused replied that he was only a hawker in old vessels, and that if he wanted any money he should speak to the proprietors. The inspector then asked him to open a box, which he did after bringing the key from the owners of the shop, but nothing was found in it. The officer then dragged the tin box containing opium from under the box, where it had been concealed by the informant. The magistrate remarked that there were many indiscrepancies in the evidence, and that he had great doubt whether the offence was committed. He discharged the accused, giving him the benefit of the doubt.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY AT LANOWLI.—A correspondent writes:—Under the auspices of the managing committee of the above institution, a meeting of members and other well-wishers was held, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at Mr. Manmohandas' bungalow, to bid good-bye to Rao Saheb Patasalkar, the president of the library, on his transfer from this taluka. His Excellency Manibhai, the Dewan of Baroda, now here, graced the meeting in response to the invitation by the committee. In absence of the chairman, Mr. Chowbal, Mr. None, the chairman of the local Municipality, opened the proceedings by thanking all present, and especially the Dewan Saheb, and giving a short history of the library itself. He clearly pointed out how the Rao Saheb had removed the first difficulty in Lanowli of a suitable room for the library, and how many of the distinguished visitors of the place had kindly contributed to enable the promoters to make a good start. The institution is yet in its infancy, but with Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. Bhandarker, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Kharas, Kirtiker, Warund, and many other Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi gentlemen, both of intelligence and means, among its patrons, the speaker said it h s a fair future. The Rao Saheb replied in few select words, and thanked the library committee for the honour they had done him. The Dewan Saheb also spoke befitting the occasion, and advised the promoters to go on steadily, for from what he had heard and seen about Lanowli, he had every certainty of the prosperity of the place, and with that of the institution. In hoping the Rao Saheb a bright future, it was needless to say that he echoed what the meeting, the town, or the whole Mawal taluka itself, heartily wished for the out-going mamlatdar. With the distribution of *pan-sopari*, *attar*, etc., the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY NEAR NASSIK.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHIMA WALAD BHIWA AND SIX OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, on the 13th September last, convicted the accused of dacoity, sentencing the first to rigorous imprisonment for five years, the sixth to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and the other five accused to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

The seven accused were charged with having, on the 28th February last, dacoited the house of one Chaganlal at Bathegaon in the Nundvaon Taluk, and taken away thence his women's silver ornaments, some of them being armed at the time with weapons including the matchlock, sword, and two axes, which were produced before the court. The first accused was of Mandil in the Aurungabad District, while the other accused were Bhils belonging to villages and hamlets in the Nizam's dominions. The complainant's and one Gungaram's houses are separated only by a "kutcha" party-wall, and on the night in question, the wedding of Gungaram's young son was in course of celebration. After the male wedding guests had gone to bed in the temple and elsewhere, the complainant's house was attacked by a gang of men, who fired shots, put out Gungaram's lights, threw stones, and breaking through complainant's shutters with axes, penetrated into the inner room. Meantime, at the first alarm, complainant's females appeared to have thrown away their heavy silver armlets and anklets in nooks and corners of the room as prey to satisfy the thieves, while the whole family, headed by complainant, disappeared into Gungaram's room by a hole tunnelled with an adze through the party-wall in the kutcha wall, there being no back way of escape from their own house. While the thieves were occupied with entry and search, and with breaking open cupboards, complainant went out by Gungaram's front door and gave the alarm, but no one in the village saw the gang come or go so as to recognise a single member of it, nor was any one personally molested by the thieves. The seven accused had more or less fully confessed their crime, none of them complaining that his statements were elicited from him by anything like coercion or ill-usage. They merely denied generally that they made these statements, and the first accused was the only one of them who ventured to say that the police beat him and took him out to the stack in his field, where some property was shewn concealed, and whence next day a matchlock, axe and stick were disclosed. That same day, and in the same field, the fifth accused discovered three silver armlets buried under a tree near a demon's idol. Meantime the second accused had produced a silver armlet from beneath an earthen pot buried near a hut in a field which he cultivated, and from his brother's house in that village were disclosed two powder horns, strap, pouch, steel and bodkin before the court. The same day in another place the third accused disclosed a silver armlet buried under a tree, then the fourth accused

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHATELAINE WATCHES.—Magnifying Crystal Ball Watches, visible movements, Silver Rim and Chain, very handsome ornaments. Complete with Safety Pins, Rs. 10.—MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 12, Marine Street.

XMAS CARDS.—All the Latest Style from Raphael Tuck and other well-known Makers, Thousands of Varieties to Select from, Acknowledged CHEAPEST HOUSE, SHROFF BROTHERS.—Hornby Row, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED, —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

AFTERNOON TEA and COFFEE SERVICES in Superior Porcelain.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, 4, DITMAR, 99, Esplanade Road.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor after working it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

STEAM LAUNCH.—Fast Steam Launch to accommodate 25 passengers available for Picnic Parties in the Harbour, Runs to Elephanta at frequent intervals. Return Fare Rs. 5. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Esplanade Road.

EXCURSIONS.—ELEPHANTA—Steam Launch Una LEAVES Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY, 16th Nov., 3 P. M. precisely. Limited number passengers. Payment on board Rs. 2 each.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Rs. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the BEAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S Auction, TO-DAY, one E. B. Victoria, with removeable coach-box, by Lonnoverson and Holden, of London.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Valuable and Artistic Complete Suits of Household Furniture, etc., at Gowalia Tank Road, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

TO LET, a Cool and Commodious BUNGALOW, No. 444, Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road, Rent Rs. 35. Apply to SORABJI M. HOYVOY, to above address.

PALLI HILL, Bandora.—To Let, the Large Bungalow, "Temperly Lodge," with Outhouses and Stabling for four horses. Apply to Mr. A. P. SETNA, 113, Hornby Row.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Palli Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

WANTED, a competent SUB-EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER, for an English Weekly and a Printing Press. Terms liberal. Apply to Proprietor, "Eagle" Press, Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED, an experienced MANAGER, for a large Freehold Estate in Salsette. He should have a fair knowledge of English, Marathi, Mori and Accounts, Security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "THE TRUSTEES," care of this Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, French, and German. Good Bombay references. Apply to "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, to develop and work Agencies in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Deccan. An intimate knowledge of the natives of these places and experience in country produce business, particularly in the purchasing and selecting of Raw Hides absolutely essential.—Applications to be addressed "Leather," care of this Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, for whole day or at least 2 hours daily. Salary Rs. 25 per month. Only very competent persons need apply with copies of Testimonials to "Book-Keeper," care of this Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

A WANT of animation has continued to prevail in our markets generally during the past week, the political uneasiness prevailing on the other side being inimical to forward transactions, while as regards our principal export staple, increasing supplies of which, of the new crop, are coming forward, the uncertain state of the governing markets tends also to militate against operations for the future, and the business of the week has been almost confined to moderate purchases of ready new stuff on about the basis of previous rates. Wheat has been quiet in tone, with a small Export business passing throughout the week: while seeds have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market. Exchange has been quiet in most days, and rates varied to the extent of 1-16d. until to-day, when native speculative operators got hold of the market and got down rates 1-16d. more, our closing quotations being 1-8d. lower for Bank Bills and 3-32d. for Credits than they were on last Friday evening. Money is rather less plentiful; but rates of accommodation are no higher. Government Paper has declined 7-16 per cent. Freights have been dull and weak for ready and prompt shipment, and very little business has transpired. Only a moderate business has been done in Imports, generally at last week's level of prices.

MONEY.—The diminution in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 29¼ lakhs, at 42 9-3 lakhs, at the end of last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, was only some 6 lakhs greater than was shown in the previous Return, the falling off in trade requirements last week having been 9¼ lakhs compared with a decrease of 56 lakhs in the week preceding. The withdrawals from Private Deposits were comparatively trifling; and in Loans there was again some falling off; while the addition to Bills Discounted was 5¼ lakhs less. There was, however, a falling off in Government Deposits, both at the Banks head office and branches, aggregating 15¾ lakhs.

A little more demand is now noticeable in the market, which will doubtless increase as funds are required in the districts for the financing of the Cotton crop; but so far, Money is still in abundant supply here, and rates of accommodation are no higher. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day there was a weak feeling in the market, with rates quoted at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits for 1895, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for 1896. Business either way was very limited, and the market closed quiet and steady. On Monday rates opened at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, and 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates afterwards receded gradually to 1s. 1 11-16d. and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank remittance and Mercantile Bills, respectively, and closed steadier. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted the following day at 1s. 1 23-32d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 27-32d. At the latter rate a little was done; but with an absence of enquiry for Bank Paper, and re-sales coming in the market, rates hardened, and the market closed steady. On Wednesday a quiet feeling prevailed with Bank Telegraphic and Demand quoted at 1s. 1 3-4d., the enquiry thereat having been at first very limited, but having afterwards set in when the rate receded 1-32d. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 7-8d. was named for 1895, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for 1896, and at closing the market was again quiet. Rates opened yesterday at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' right Credits, and practically remained the same throughout the day, a moderate amount of Bank Telegraphic having been done at intervals at 1s. 1¾d. The market opened this morning steady at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, in one direction; but the sellers at this rate were quickly brought up, a moderate amount only being reported to have changed hands. The "dealers" in Exchange then took possession of the market, and forced the rate down to 1s. 1 11-16d. Three months' sight bills opened at 1s. 1 27-32d., and receded to 1s. 1 13-16d., but they have been scarce to-day, and the market closed unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do.	4 Do.	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do.	6 Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
"	6 Do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Documents	3 Do.	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
"	6 Do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1⅝	"
"	6 Do.	1 9/32	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak last mail-day in sympathy with advices from home, and rates, after fluctuating a little, closed at 107 3-16 for Money and 106 15-16 for Account. Again weak on Monday the market, after opening at 107 1-8 for Cash and 106 7-8 for the 2nd December Settlement, gave way 1-8 per cent., and left off at 107 and 106⅛ in the two positions, respectively. On Tuesday rates were quoted at 107¼ for Cash, and 107 1-16 for the next settling day, and having remained at the same level throughout the day, closed without any change. The market was weak the next day, and rates, after opening at 107 5-16 for Money and 107 1-8 for Account, declined to 107 and 106 13-16, at which they left off. Yesterday 10 71-16 was named for Money and 106 7-8 for Account, but rates improved 1-8 per cent., and closed at 107 3-16 and 107 for Cash and the next settling day, respectively. To-day the market has been unsettled, and rates, after opening at 107¼ for Cash, and 107 1-16 for the settlement at the beginning of December declined 1-16 per cent., but rallied towards the close, and left off at 107 5-16 for Money, and 107 1-8 for Account.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged, at 129. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 103.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in this market during the past week, and as far as Cotton Mill Scrip is concerned prices have ruled almost as much in buyers' as in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we report an advance of Rs. 100 in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 50, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 20, in David; of Rs. 15 each, in Oriental, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each, in Mazagon and Sun; while Central India, and Soonderdass, are Rs. 30 lower each; Coorla, and Colaba Land, Rs. 15 each; and Empress, and Western India, Rs. 5 each. In Presses Fort, are Rs. 25 higher, and Mercantile, Rs. 5; while Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous shares Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 3, and Badham Pile Rs. 2; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a moderate business has transpired this week in staple *Grey Goods*. Dealers generally are willing sellers; but the wholesale buying in the bazaar is upon a small scale. Retail purchases have also been upon a moderate scale; while up-country buyers do not operate beyond their immediate requirements. Rates are generally about the same as they were a week ago. A moderate business has also been reported in *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods*, at current rates. There has been a moderate enquiry for *Locality-made* Goods at current prices, at which holders are eager sellers. The Clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the past week have been some 3,700 bales; and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a moderate enquiry for *Imported Twist* during the past week, the tone of the market having been steady, at previous rates. The China markets for *Bombay Spinnings* have become dull, and Sales have dwindled down to a very small compass, having been about 3,500 bales in the last week. Things here have been consequently been dull, and rates have given way about 1-8 to 3-16 anna per lb.; but since yesterday a slightly improved tone has been perceptible, with a rise of 1-16 anna per lb.; and this evening, the market closed steady at the following official quotations, the week's Sales being estimated at 3,000 bales:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4 7-8 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	4 13-16	" 4 15-16 "
"	" 10s	"	"	5¼	" 5¼ "
"	" 12s	"	"	5 3-8	" 5¼ "
"	" 16s	"	"	6¼	" 6 "
"	" 20s	"	"	6	" 6¼ "
"	" 24s	"	"	6 7-8	" 7 "
"	" 30s	"	"	7¼	" 7¼ "
"	" 40s	"	"	8¼	" 8¼ "

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been without movement this week, both markets having been steady with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Large Sales of this mineral have been reported during the past week, say of *Powell's Duffryn*, for December-January shipment, at Rs. 17¼ per ton; January-February shipment, at Rs. 17; and February-March, and March-April, at Rs. 16¾ per ton; and *Davison's West Hartley* at Rs. 17¼ for October-November shipment, at Rs. 17½; November-December, at Rs. 16¾; January-February, at Rs. 15¾; and February-March, at Rs. 15¼ per ton. Importers, however, are not now willing to sell under an advance of half a rupee on the above rates by buyers, and the market closes firm and advancing. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 17 per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17¼ "
Australian	*nil.*
Powell's Duffryn...	Rs. 10¾ per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 19 "
Japanese	*nil.*

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Up to the beginning of the present week this market was quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, while prices declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but since then the feeling has become steady, and a moderate business has been reported daily, both by Exporters and by the Mills, on the basis of previous rates. Fresh pickings of the more forward growths have come to market much earlier than was the case last season, and transactions have, consequently, been confined in a great measure to ready new Cotton. The business done by Exporters during the week has amounted to some 5,000 bales, chiefly purchases of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions and Bengal; but including some contracts for new Bhownugger, for May delivery, and a little old Dhollera; while the Mills have taken about 6,000 bales, all ready new Oomra kinds and Bengal, and some old Dharwar.

This evening the market closed steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 7 lower than they were a week ago.

The arrivals of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 27,500 bales, compared with 18,000 bales received in the week preceding; and 1,350 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; the total arrivals of new Cotton this season having been 55,000 bales as against 1,350 bales received in the same time last year.

Rain, according to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received on Monday, fell since the middle of last week at Barsee, Sholapur, Bellary, and Hubli, the fall having ranged from 38 cents at Hubli to some 2 inches at Bellary. In the last-named district the Cotton plants needed fine weather; but at Barsee, where the weather had meantime become bright and seasonable, and the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, the crop was excellent. In circles of the earlier growths picking was general in most of the districts, and the crop was being harvested in favourable weather, the arrivals at Oomras having been on the increase. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the weather was bright and seasonable, the plants having far advanced in harvesting in the former, and in the Wadwan districts of the latter.

Yesterday morning's telegrams from the Cotton districts advised a further rainfall at Barsee, Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli, ranging from 38 cents in the last-named district to over 2 inches at Bellary, where the Cotton plants required fine weather. In all the other districts the weather remained bright and seasonable, and Monday's favourable report of the crop was confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January, 96.	Rs. 204–3d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	" 184–3 3-16d.	
Do. Good	"	" 178–3 3-32d.	
Balasse, Fine	"	" 216–3 11-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	" 206–3 17-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	" 248–3½.	
Oomras, Fully Good	January-February	" 218–3 23-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	May	" 233–3 15-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	" 223–3 39-32d.	
Do. Good	"	" 212–3¾.	
S G Dharwar, Good	"	" 224–3 13-16d.	
Westerns	"	" 212–3 ¾d.	
Broach, Fine	March	" 253–3¾.	
Do. Good	"	" 240–4 7-32d.	

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengal.....	28,000	50
Berar.....	14,000	1,000
Khandeish	13,900	300
Hinganghat	100	...
	56,000	1,350

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	34,077	3,412	12,960
From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov.	1,532,344	1,552,068	1,688,195
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,741	2,331	2,648
From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov.	545,444	783,335	792,501
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	892	298	1,204
From 1st Jan. to 14th Nov.	146,898	150,759	153,305

WHEAT has been a quiet market throughout the week, with only a small export business passing as usual, but without any change in prices, our quotations remaining as follows:—

White Peesy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ...	" 4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-0-6	"
Red Delhi	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request for shipment daily this week, the tone of the market having been steady. A decline of one anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Rapeseed*, but in other descriptions there has been no movement, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 8 0	to 7 10 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.....	7 4 0	to 7 5 0	"
Do. Common.....	6 12 0		"
Do. Red do	6 6 0	to 6 7 0	"
Gingelly White.....	41 8 0	to 42 8 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed.....	40 9 0	to 41 0 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	103,708	54,027	40,579
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	4,589,121	3,226,659	6,181,346
Linseed for the week.....	15,436	15,901	24,651
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	2,638,537	5,197,245	4,100,891
Rapeseed for the week.....	39,187	7,497	7,784
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November.....	2,060,021	3,335,630	4,311,328
Gingellyseed for the week	77,525	24,441	50,243
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	968,030	892,884	1,161,801

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	9,000	832	37,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	2,444,730	1,555,018	4,633,394
Linseed for the week ...	49,602	47,870	7,979
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November.....	2,332,302	5,227,752	3,894,809
Rapeseed for the week...	37,401	53,463	1,980
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	1,771,048	3,202,752	3,962,765
Gingelly seed for the week	17,749	24,923	20,282
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th November	1,108,501	939,163	1,210,855

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... Nov. 11th, 10h. 28m., p.m.
First Quarter ..... Nov. 24th, 0h. 10m., p.m.

Sat. 16—Annual Dance, Amalgamated Society of Engineers Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, 7-30 p.m.—H. V. R. Parade—Departure of English Mail per s.s. Shannon—Sunrise 6-8 a.m.; Sunset 5-21 p.m.; High water 10-37m., 11-25s.; Low water 4-27m., 4-28s.
Sun. 17—P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 1st inst. expected to arr ive at day light—Arrival of Major General Lewis, Inspector General of Artillery in India—23rd Sunday after Trinity—Sunrise 6-9 a.m.; Sunset 5-21 p.m.; High water 11-7m.; Low water 5-12m., 5-4s.
Mon. 18—Y. M. C. A., Union Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Meeting, 3 p.m.—P. and O. Extra s. s. Ganges expected to arrive 9-30 a.m.—Sunrise 6-9 a.m.; Sunset 5-21p.m.; High water 0-7m., 11-46m.; Low water 5-56m., 5-41s.
Tues. 19—University; S. C. E. Examination Results; first B. Sc. 5-1 p.m.; F. A., 3-4 p.m.; S. A., 3-45 p.m.; and Diploma in Agriculture 3-4 p.m.—

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXECUTION OF MR. STOKES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Congo State has paid to Great Britain the sum of six thousand pounds as indemnity for the hanging of Mr. Stokes.

THE STRIKE IN THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

At a meeting of Belfast and Glasgow delegates and Engineers Union, held in London, it was decided to uphold the strike.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Cabinet was passed by a large majority.

THE ASSEMBLING OF FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.

Five Russians warships are under orders to proceed to the Levant at once.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.

Owing to the heavy influx of gold into Pera, the run on the Banks has ceased, and confidence has been restored.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The transport Britannia has sailed from Southampton for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 3 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The s. s. Clyde, with the homeward English mails of the 9th instant, arrived here, at 4 p. m., to-day.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

At the banquet, at Hyderabad, last night, his Excellency the Viceroy, in responding to the toast, of his health, spoke as follows:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am greatly indebted to his Highness for the manner in which he has proposed this toast, and for the magnificent welcome which he has given us to Hyderabad, the expression of which in words he has now given us in his speech. I am not one of those individuals who find in these manifestations nothing but formality and ceremony. No doubt our visits are of necessity official, and, therefore, it needs must be that much ceremony attends them. For my part, however, I think there is a good deal more in these visits than mere formality. In the first place I find it taken as a matter of course as a great personal kindness and courtesy, but, above all and through all, I think I can trace the universal conviction of the necessity for the maintenance of the Empire and of the confidence in the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and of us who are here as her representatives. Your Highness, it is sometimes alleged that the Princes and Native Chiefs of India are in constant dread of encroachments on their prerogatives, but let no one believe it for a moment. It is quite true that there are Imperial functions which are performed, and can only be performed by the Imperial Government. If I were to sum up these objects in a single sentence I should say, it was the preservation of peace. There is, of course, involved in the preservation of peace the maintenance of all those relations on which the peace of the Empire, as a whole, depends. This is a great and increasing responsibility and one that I venture to say no sane native of India would wish to entrust to other hands than those that are able and willing, not only to repel any foreign aggression, but also to assure to the 250,000,000 of inhabitants of the great Peninsula of India security of life and property that is unsurpassed in any nation in the world. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is also involved in the preservation of peace the right of the inhabitants of every part of the Empire of her Majesty to protection against misgovernment and oppression, for that is one of the conditions of the preservation of peace against disorder that exist in any part of the Empire which must affect and endanger peace and the Empire as a whole. Unfortunately, cases have arisen in which the Government of India found that they had no alternative but to interfere, but I am glad to be able to say that those cases are few and far between, and that is not, I can assure you, by any means, the policy which the Government of India set before itself. The policy of the Government of India is not to upset ancient constitutions, but to conserve ancient rights and privileges. And, I am glad to say, that I can point, on the other hand, to many instances of the Princes of India who have readily adapted the forms of their constitutions to the circumstances of the age and avail themselves of the assistance which the Government of India freely offers them through the able and experienced officers it deputes as Residents. Ladies and gentlemen, there is, I am afraid, one inevitable consequence of this progress and change or reform to which I have referred, and this is a constant and increasing demand on the time and energy of the ruler We all feel it in our different ways, those of us who are deputed by her Majesty, from time to time, to bear a share in the Government of India, and more those who, like his Highness, succeed by hereditary right to great responsibilities. None of us can altogether escape. We all of us must feel that we must absolutely fail in our duty if we did not know that our work was performed ungrudgingly and unremittingly with a desire for regularity and order, and a recognition of the ruinous waste of inconsistency and delay. Ladies and gentlemen, the administration of a great State like this and the proper development and husbanding of its resources call for manifestations of the highest qualities of indomitable perseverance. I may say that all here, as guests of his Highness to-night, will wish to express, through me, the hope that his Highness may have health and strength, with the loyal and patriotic assistance of his Nobles and Ministers of the State that he has round him, to discharge the onerous duties, so that he may be able to disarm the unfriendly critic, and that he may encourage friends among whom we wish to enrol ourselves, so that he may earn the gratitude and affection of his people.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 15.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Grenadiers—Surgeon-Lieutenant Moore, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Street, Indian Medical Service, transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Surgeon-Lieutenant Lemann, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Lyons, Indian Medical Service, acting in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officers will be attached to the 20th Hussars, Mhow, for a course of training under the provisions of G.O.C.C. No. 916, of 1895, from the 29th instant :—Major Braekenbury, Royal Artillery ; and Major Richardson, South Lancashire Regiment.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charlesworth, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, is posted to the Mhow District.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Hindustani, Higher Standard—Lieutenant Leslie, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; and Lieutenant Hawkes, 9th Bombay Infantry.

Hindustani, Lower Standard—Captain Richardson, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenant Wilkinson, Royal Engineers ; Surgeon-Lieutenant Johnson, Indian Medical Service ; School-master Waldron, Lancashire Fusiliers ; and Private Ewin, Royal Irish Rifles.

Marathi, Higher Standard—Surgeon-Captain Basu, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs :—Lieutenant Ford, Staff Corps Adjutant, 4th Bombay Rifles, for one year, commencing 14th September, 1895.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant Butler, for six months, on medical certificate out of India.

Royal Artillery—Major Hicks, No. 3 Company, Southern Division, for twelve months, on private affairs, out of India ; Colonel Sartories C.B. (Colonel on the Staff), for two months, on private affairs ; and Lieutenant Bagge Price (65th Field Battery), to date of arrival of the Battery in England about the 4th March 1896, on private affairs, out of India, in extension of the leave granted.

20th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major MacGregor, for three months, on medical certificate.

It is notified for information that the Government of India consider that when Captain of a Royal Horse Artillery is selected for appointment as Orderly Officer to a Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, of a command, he should be allowed Horse Artillery pay of his rank, in addition to Staff pay at Rs. 250 per mensem, and horse allowance.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to direct that Goa and Damaun be added to the list of ports, in respect of which payment of drawback upon re-exportation of goods, transhipment of goods liable to duty, and shipment for exportation of warehoused goods has been prohibited, that the payment of drawback upon exportation of yarn to Goa and Damaun be also prohibited.

Finance Department—Surgeon-Major MacCartie, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Scully.

Military Department—Major Becker, to be Station Staff Officer, *vice* Captain Hopkins.

Colonel T. F. Hobday, to be Commissary-General in-Chief, *vice* Major-General Badcock.

Colonel Stedman to command the District, first-class, *vice* Major-General Crealock.

Colonel Badcock to be Quarter-master-General in India.

The following officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Browne, McCaskill, and James.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Captain Hojel have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been easier.	
2½ per cent. Consols	106⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 15/16
Bar Silver	30 13/16

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £40,900,000 unchanged ; public deposits, £5,400,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; other deposits, £49,200,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other securities, £25,700,000 ; increase, £1,000,000 ; notes and gold, £31,800,000 ; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 58 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Collett, Mr and Mrs J
Crawford, Rev and Mrs and family
Cotton, Mrs
Fairlie, Mr and Mrs J
Falconer, Mrs and child
Hutchinson, Lieut C A R
Harris, Mr T
Ismail, Mr
Jones, Mr Percy
Knight, Mr R, C S
Lea er, Surg-Maj N
Moore, Mr E J S
Mitchell, Mr H J
Maudnit, Mr
Nicholson, Miss L H
Simpson, Mr and Mrs
Sheikh Chedda, Mr
Shuttleworth, Mrs and child
Stewart, Miss L
Touche, Mrs J D La
Taylor, Mrs G F and family
Walsh, Surg-Maj-Gnl I, Mrs and Miss
Ward, Mrs J, 2 children and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Caldecott, Mj-Gen F J
Elphinstone, Mr G W
Falconer, Mr
Kennedy, Mrs
Lavers, Mr M S
Schulize-Moderow, Mr
Roether, Mr
Renton, Capt R R
Wood, Mr H A

FOR EMBERSON, Mr

FOR IMMINGHAM.

Mackenzie, Mr

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Sutlej, Capt J McKay, 23rd Nov., 1895.

For London—Mr R S Hickey ; Mr J D Fletcher ; Mr Cruickshank ; and Mr J H Atkins.

Per s s Carthage, Capt M DeHorne 30th Nov, 1895.

For London—Miss R E Stuart ; Dr and Mrs Sutton ; Miss Lingi ; Mr R W Carlyle ; Miss Baker ; Mrs A C Hartont ; Mrs J B Thomson ; Mr W S Highcton ; Mr D Munns ; Miss Mitchell ; Miss Hastings ; Miss L G Estar ; Miss Showell ; Miss Toussaint ; Miss Cooper ; and Surg-Capt Heath.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Charles Molaren ; Mr H C Miller ; and Mr G T Biscof.

Per s s Ganges, Captain T F Creey, 7th Dec. 1895.

For Brindisi—Co Burton Bennett and Rev and Mrs F E D Cobbold.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 14th Dec., 1895.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs A Bethell.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Betherlo ; Lieut and Mrs J B Strachey ; Col S Carruthers ; Mr and Mrs Drake Brockman ; and two children ; Mr and Mrs H T Dudley ; Mr F R Donisthorne ; Miss Donisthorpe ; and Hon C E Smyth ; Mrs Ramsey and family ; Mr G P Whitcomb ; Miss Whitcomb ; and Mrs Irons and 2 children.

Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J Nantes, 21st Dec., 1895.

For Port Said—Mr Fredericks.

For Venice—Rev A R Nairne and Miss Nairne.

Per s s Peninsular, Capt R G Murray, 28th Dec., 1895.

For Brindisi—Mr F C Boughey Burgess.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

November 1—Lieutenant J. W. H. Food, R. I. M. S. Minto, died in the General Hospital at Rangoon. Lieutenant C. Russell, R. I. M. S. Clive, has left to join R. I. M. S. Minto.

November 15—Commander George Wilson, R.I. M., Port Officer, Rangoon, took charge as officiating Assistant Director, R. I. M.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cables Cadiz Teneriffe and Senegal interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Gibraltar 18th, and 30th of each month.

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.

Cable Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Seychelles at 10 p.m. tomorrow.

Madagascar Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Thursday, twenty-first.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th November, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	6	25 p.m.	14	14
Teheran	15	12	30 p.m.	2	36

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	1
„ Karachi	...	20	...	4
„ Madras	...	41	...	2

THE Queen and the Empress Frederick (say *Truth*) have managed to bring about a reconciliation between the Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia. It is thought, however, that the Emperor's complacency in consenting to forgive Prince Henry's presumption in having ventured to differ from him is principally due to the fact that he is just now feverishly anxious to strengthen his relations with the Court of St. Petersburg, and Princess Henry is the favourite sister of the Empress of Russia. It is understood, moreover, that the Emperor and Empress of Russia have invited Prince and Princess Henry to visit them at St. Petersburg next winter, and have specially requested that they may represent the Court of Berlin at the Coronation.

REFERRING to the late Mr. Andrew Montague who is popularly supposed to have possessed three millions of money. *Truth* gives some very remarkable facts. It was he who assisted Lord Beaconsfield, and at the death of that statesman some £60,000 were, it is said, repaid to Mr. Montague by his executors, Sir Philip Rose and Lord Rothschild. Almost as large a sum, report suggests, was due to Mr. Montague by the late Lord R. Churchill at the time the latter died. It is also rumoured that about two millions of money belonging to him are at present out on mortgage amongst important members of the Conservative party and distributed amongst institutions connected with it. Unless a special clause in the will empowers the executors not to call in these sums at once, ruin must (so it is stated) speedily overtake several leading men amongst the Conservatives.

AN unusual test is shortly to be made by the American authorities as to the exact effect produced by the fire of the heaviest guns on the modern turret. For this purpose they are erecting a turret at the Indian Head proving grounds, which is to be an exact representation of those to be carried by the Indiana, one of the new battleships. Save for the absence of the guns it will be complete in all other respects as to armour, backing, framing, etc. ; and the weight of the guns themselves will be made up by placing in it old plates and broken steel. It will be faced with 18in. plates, including the one which was lately fired at when the Indiana's armour was accepted The total weight of the turret when mounted on shore will be 500 tons, and when it is complete the injured plate will again be fired at by the 12in. and 13in. rifled guns. Another test will be made, about the same time, as to the resisting power of a ship's side ; and for this purpose an exact reproduction of the side of the battleship Iowa is being constructed at the proving grounds. These trials should prove of great importance, and we await with considerable interest the report as to the results obtained.

NOTES FROM THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN PICCADILLY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

CULTURE starting with the æsthetic craze has just now brought us to such a pass that one should be a prophet—yes, even more than a prophet—a supernaturally gifted art critic, to foretell what Art, so called, is coming to. At one time we had eyes only for classic beauty and old pagan simplicity of form and line. Now for some people there is no art but the grotesque, the Anglo-Japanese, the realistically ugly French. Others on the contrary aim above all things at elevating, idealizing, even at the expense of nature, like the good mediæval monks, of whom, perhaps, they are a reincarnation. Then there is the school that upholds infinite painstaking after the manner of the Dutch Masters, for which at our present rate of working life is hardly long enough. But above all the impressionist clamours for the direct effect dashed in anyhow regardless of detail or drawing, even though the result is often so muzzy-fuzzy that it appeals only to the purblind.

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The Institute of Painters in Oils, Piccadilly, is kind to almost all these persuasions of art. Side by side with the most catholic tolerance of their occasional vagaries of tone and tint, of drawing and design, it hangs them all and lets the public come and choose between them. The popular verdict is not, perhaps, generally according to the art critic's summing up. But what of that. Because a man paints odious doggy and catty and tit-bitty pictures should he necessarily be starved to death while the creator of high-falutin goddesses and nymphs, saints and madonnas, battens like a bird of prey on the fat of the land. Not if the British public knows it. His homely slobbery sentimental picture suits him, and, like the Pears' Soap baby, he won't be happy till he gets it. And the Royal Institute, wise in its generation, lends its aid as a go-between to the painter and art patron regardless of the finer distinctions that the various schools recognize and admire.

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Though the majority of the work at the Institute is unimaginative, there are some interesting exceptions. Halloween, by the Hon. John Collier, has the great charm of having a story to tell. There is a wide-eyed girl in her night gown with tumbled hair holding a flickering candle up to the mirror into which she is gazing affrightedly to see her future. The old superstition that the face of the coming bridegroom or bride will appear to those who look for it in their looking glasses on the eve of All Saints is carried out in the picture. Behind the reflection of the girl's head there is another face in the glass—an ugly man with a wild dark background, suggesting a most inauspicious bye and bye for the pretty daring little person who tries to anticipate fate.

There is much that is very nice in the painting—a very good effect of candle light, a realistic grasp of the attitude and expression, though one cannot help thinking that the arm of the girl resting on the dressing table is rather large and unpleasantly placed as a matter of composition.

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Another striking picture is "The Lure." by T. B. Kennington. I do not know the exact story. It suggests Jonas Lie's "Weird Tales from Northern Seas. There is a fascinating maiden with a wild back ground of seashore and wreckage. A broken money chest is near her. In her hand she holds a glittering jewel, the lure by which she is tempting a sailor to come to her. What happens, the artist does not describe. Probably the end was like that of the Cormorant Bride which Jonas Lie tells so charmingly.

"It was beautiful summer weather, and there was a swell upon the sea ; wave followed upon wave in long bright rollers. The lad sat there, lost in the sight of her, and he rowed and rowed till the hissocking breakers roared and thundered among the skerries ; the ground swell was strong, and the frothing foam spurted up as high as towers.

"If thy life is dear to thee turn back now," said she.

"Thou art dearer to me than life itself," he made answer. But just as it seemed to the lad as if the prow were going under, and the jaws of death were gaping wide before him, it grew all at once as still as a calm, and the boat could run ashore as if there was never a billow there.

On the Island lay a rusty old ship's anchor half out of the sea.

"In the iron chest which lies beneath the anchor is my dowry "said she ; " carry it up into thy boat, and push the long white line over on my finger. With this thou does make me thy bride. So now I am thine till the sun dances north-westwards into the sea."

It was a gold ring with a red stone in it, and he put it on her finger and kissed her.

In a cleft on the skerry was a patch of green grass. There they sat them down, and they were ministered to in wondrous wise, how he knew not, nor cared to know, so great was his joy.

"Midsummer Day is beautsous," said she, "and I am young, and thou art my bridegroom. And now we'll to our bridal bed."

So bonnie was she that he could not contain himself for love.

But when night drew nigh and the sun began to dance out into the sea, she kissed him and shed tears.

"Midsummer is the midsummer day," said she " and still more beauteous is the summer evening ; but now the dusk cometh."

And all at once it seemed to him as if she were becoming older and older and fading right away.

And when the sun went below the sea margin there lay before him on the skerry some mouldering linen rags and nought else.

Calm was the sea, and in the clear Midsummer night there flew twelve cormorants out over the sea."

So Jonas Lie ends his story, leaving the poor sailor boy wifeless, treasureless, disenchanted—a warning to other dreamers and pleasure seekers.

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"Distraits" is the title which Madame Arsene Darmsteter gives to a charming little sketch of a girl with a far away look in her eyes. Madame Darmsteter is a rare contributor to the Institute Exhibitions. Her work usually goes to either of the Paris Salons. In her pretty studio, near the Luxembourg gardens, she showed me various studies and portraits, among them a likeness of her husband M. Arsene Darmsteter, brother of the well-known professor, James Darmsteter, whose early death was such a loss to literature. Madame Arsene comes herself of a clever family, the Hartogs, whose names are connected with literature at home and abroad. Her sister, Miss Cecile Hartog, is not only a talented musician, but a writer—, among her recent contributions to the magazines being an article on the songs of Provence. Not very long ago Madame Darmsteter had the misfortune to lose all her pictures by a fire in her studio—a great many precious little sketches of friends and relatives being lost—otherwise, she says a fire in one's studio is not so bad. It clears out the rubbish and forces one to start work vigourously again to cover the vacant places.

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There is always such a look of rude nature about Mr. John Reid's work that one must think well of it in spite of its occasional roughness and crude colour. It seems in this show as if he were trying for a prettier style—a less brutal way of slapping on his colour with the palette knife. " A bread winner " is decidedly more delicately painted. In the foreground there is a little girl-dancer dressed in white tarlatan, while an uncouth poor old showman plays on a pipe, and a dancing dog in ruffle and frills awaits his turn to go on the improvised stage, under a spreading tree in some continental pleasure garden. Another picture of Mr. Reid's which has a quaintness that is captivating in describ as the love-sick poet. No wonder his love did not prosper if he were anything like the painter's ideal. A sweetheart would be something more or less than Amortal who admired the cadaverous, blear-eyed, gaunt, hungry, looking Don Quixote sitting on stone, mumbling his love song :

" I'd carve it on the bark of every tree
On every stone it should engraven be
Thine is my heart.
. . . . . .
And yet she seems to mark my sorrow never."

***

Among the portrait painters there is Mr. Chevalier Tayler, who contributes two likenesses of ladies, the Countess of Annesley and Mrs. Venables, and one gentleman, Mr. Charles Cagney. Though the the proportion is not altogether pleasing in Mrs. Venables' picture, there is excellent work in it, especially the action of the hands playing the guitar. The Countess of Annesley's portrait is not in some way quite so successful. But portraits can never be judged in the same way as other life studies. There are often impossibilities in the painter's way, limited sittings, restless models, injudicious criticism, as well as the fact that the artist may have none of that feeling towards his sitter which gives him a grasp of her individuality.

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St. George Hare's "Pomona" is a brilliant study in colour. A woman of the ruddy rich voluptuous type buried luxuriously in oriental pillows. Beside her a pile of fruits realistically painted, giving quite a midsummer glory to the corner of the gallery where she is lying. Quite in another way his death of Admiral Coligny affects one. It is all pure cold colour except the one spot where the floor is reddened by his wound. In his pretty little interior, called "Newly Married," or something similar, there is the same pure tone and delicacy of touch in the various little details of the picture.

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Mr. Jas. Clark has several very good pictures. "In sickness and health" is one of the touching home scenes that fascinate the general public. A sunset picture with the shadow of the tree trunks flung on a ruined wall is specially pleasant in colour and broad in treatment. Mr. Walter Osborne is another of the rising painters whose work deserves attention. He is an Irishman, and mostly paints bits of his own country—charming grey village streets, old market towns, where the peasant women's shawls and wares make nice colour against the grey stone backgrounds. Among women painters at the Institute Miss Annie Withers and Miss M. E. Kindon should be specially mentioned for their clever portrait studies of children.

WITHIN HOSPITAL WALLS.

THE NURSES' LIFE.

[BY AN EX-NURSE.]

PLATO may have taught that " neither a woman, as a woman, nor a man, as a man, has any special function, but the gifts of nature are equally diffused in both sexes ; all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also." But even Plato's preaching this broad doctrine availed nothing, since there was none to believe him. For many long centuries man has required little learning, since learning in feeble hands is a dangerous thing, at the hands of woman. Even nowadays, when so much more of the world's work has fallen into women's hands, but few men really believe it ; but few women, in their highest flights of theorizing, demand the equality of the sexes. Still, for all the progress of the last few years, man and woman remain as different as on the day of Creation. In practical moments, when she lays aside her dreams and theories, the wise woman insists upon this difference, since therein lies, if not happiness for her, at least a greater hope of congenial tasks. Some few things men and women can do equally well. They can doctor, do accounts, sell. But as men are the best surgeons, dentists, musicians, painters, fighters, and engine-drivers, so are women the most expert with the needle and as practical housewives ; and above all do they shine in the gentle art of nursing. There are of course exceptions, but these only prove the rule. The wise woman recognizes this, and sticks to her monopoly, which she thus turns to great advantage.

Of all the many honourable employments open to women, surely nursing the sick is one that appeals to almost all. Women's natural gifts and instincts of helping the suffering find their full scope in this profession, and of many women it may truly be said that they are " born nurses." But in these days of technical training, and of credentials, to be " a born nurse " no longer suffices. The sick must now be nursed intelligently and scientifically. Thus, in order to take their part in the great battle that is ever being waged against disease and death, women have established and secured as one of their " rights," the honourable profession of sick-nursing for themselves, and are everywhere practising it to their credit. In order to become an efficient member of this fine and womanly profession, severe and thorough training in a hospital is an absolute necessity. This is no light thing. We would ask those who imagine that nursing is an easy task, consisting merely in the donning of the spotless cap and apron, the pouring out of medicine, the serving of delicate trays of food, at stated times, the smoothing of the fevered pillow, to take a glimpse at a hospital nurse's real life. Many women enter on hospital life without an idea of what lies before them, without one of those qualifications necessary for the high calling which they have chosen. Most of these retire, beaten from the field, at the end of their first month of trial, disgusted at finding that nursing is not merely a picturesque way of lounging through their days, a pleasant change from the dulness of home-life. A nurse must be possessed of good physical health and strength, and of high moral courage. She must be unselfish, patient, accurate, true, methodical, cheerful, quiet, and sympathetic. Many of these qualities develop under the training, some are never acquired by the cleverest nurses, but for all that no woman will make an ideal nurse without them.

The first step taken by the prospective nurse is the choice of the hospital, where she is to train. In this country her choice is necessarily restricted. But here, as in England, in our large general hospitals the training is varied and inclusive. Almost every kind of medical and surgical nursing can be learnt in these. Different regulations and minor differences as to arrangements, comfort of the nurses, etc., of course obtain in different hospitals, and the intending probationer does well to acquaint herself with them as far as she is able. But as a rule, there is not much difference in the life led by and the training of the nurses. It is, however, wise to choose a hospital where the three years' standard of training is in force, this period being necessary in order to obtain a full nurse's certificate.

"The great principle they only can command who have learned to obey," is early recognised by the sensible probationer. " All beginning is hard," says the German proverb, and many a woman finds it a great trial to be suddenly transplanted from a a fairly free and independent life at home, to hospital life, of which obedience is the very keynote. A probationer is a learner and as such she must entirely subject her will, not only to her matron, but also to the sisters, and staff nurses, all of whom are set over her, all of whom have to be obeyed. It is well for her if she is an earnest, careful learner, and a willing pleasant helper. It is also desirable that she should have some acquaintance with household work, such as dusting, polishing, ordinary bed-making. A good education is also a great advantage, for at the beginning there are many new technical names to master, which much perplex those of scanty education. From the beginning, too, there are lectures to attend in physiology, hygiene, anatomy, nursing, cookery, etc. The brighter, cleverer, the more practical and willing a probationer is, the sooner will she escape from the hateful first few months' practical training in the manual work of the hospital ; the cleaning of crockery and glass for the sick, the polishing of brasses and of the gleaming instruments that strike terror into the soul of patients, the keeping clean and tidy of portions of the wards, etc., that *is* expected of all beginners. Of course in this country the conditions of climate and of life make it impossible for much manual work to be performed by women. A great deal of work that in England is strictly required of every nurse, is left here in India to native servants. In some ways, therefore, nursing in India is considerably lighter work than at home. There is less bard work, there are more servants under the nurses, who not only relieve them in the wards, but clean their rooms and wait on them to a certain extent. There is, however, to counterbalance this, the great drawback of climate. On the hottest day (and only those who have to work in India understand the meaning of that) they must remain untiringly at their posts, standing for hours, washing, feeding, dressing restless patients, running up and downstairs, from ward to operating theatre, from lecture-room to dining hall, always keeping back the feeling of weariness, the intense irritation, or the langnor which excessive heat produces on women. Nor must they mind the damp, steamy, depressing heat of the monsoon days, when the rain pours in through the stone corridors, in spite of chics and matting, and they have to wade through lakes and rivulets on their way all over the great building. Then when they are sent out to private cases, there are the interminable railway journeys in crowded, uncomfortable second-class carriages, followed often by night after night of anxious watching, single-handed, for the supply of nurses is limited here. Truly, nurses in India have need of much courage and endurance, and a right to great consideration and kindness, not only on the part of those who require their services at the moment, but of all those set over them in their hospitals. There should be more of the " give and take " principle in hospital life. There is one word of advice we would give to every probationer. When you have joined it, be loyal to your hospital ; do not form hasty judgments of the place, or of those set over you.

Above all learn to keep your little grievances to yourself and not to air them to outsiders. So much harm is done by hasty speech, and often early impressions are wrong. " Endure hardness." The ideal set before a nurse is a very high one. It demands severe training. The life cannot be an easy one. There is too much unaccustomed manual work, there are too many trying demands of peevish patients, there is so much hard study of what at first seem dry facts, so much unquestioning obedience (always woman's greatest difficulty)—only devotion to her calling and the putting away of selfishness will enable the intending nurse to persevere. And to those in authority we would say : Do not make obedience harder than it *is*, by the hard, unsympathetic way in which it is demanded. Remember your own former trials in that line. Be not only the superior, but the sympathising friend of your nurses. Above all things be fair and just whenever occasion rises for the settling of small difficulties. Never let private matters, such as religion, birth, or any other consideration but efficiency weigh with you in your organising of internal matters, such as the appointment to certain wards, and cases, etc. Do not tyrannise. Women have it in their power to tyrannise greatly over their own sex. When fault must be found, do it gently and in private. Be to your nurses the mother, the head, the over-looker, the teacher, the adviser, the counsellor, the comforter, the sympathiser as well as the upholder of authority. Remember that many of those under you are young. The fact that they have " taken up nursing " does not necessarily mean that they have ceased to care about the things all women care about. They are not too deeply in earnest to care about amusements friendly recreation, pretty things, etc. Women love pretty things about them. They must of course conform to the hospital dress, but they should have as pretty rooms, as pretty wards, as pretty, cheerful surroundings as possible. Recreation should be provided for, and occasionally some little treat should be provided for them. Do not interfer more than is absolutely necessary with nurses during their hours of liberty. Nothing is more galling to grown-up, rational women than an unnecessary and continual surveillance. Then as to nurses' food, many matrons and heads of hospitals have much to learn. Undoubtedly nurses' appetites are often capricious from the nature of their work and their surroundings in the wards. Women unless possessed of rude health, are naturally dainty, especially in India, and after leaving a close ward with its occasional dreadful sights and bad smells, the sight of a badly-cooked joint, a greasy stew, will turn the edge of even a good appetite, and then a mouthful of the nasavoury food will often suffice to destroy what was left of it. The question of nurses' diet is a dangerous one to pursue, for there is danger of offending everybody all round, from the hospital committee down to the cook, or the very nurses themselves. Anyone who has had any experience of hospital management, knows what a very vexed question this is, whether the hospital be in England, Ireland, Scotland, India, or Australia. It should not, however, be so difficult. It is not so much a matter for the committee to worry themselves over, as a question, which by a little tact and practical management, should easily be settled by the house-keeper, the matron, and the cook between them. It is not quantity that is wanted so much as a little judicious variety in the cooking and greater nicety in the serving of the food. As far as we have seen, Indian hospitals are superior in this respect to English hospitals. Well-served food is more economical, for it is not wasted. Food has an enormous effect on everyone, and economy, enjoyment, and health are surely worth a little trouble to secure. There should be cheerful talk during meals and, above all, plenty of time to eat them in. The best tonic of all for nurses is fresh air, and in a well-ordered hospital they should have plenty of that.

As to the daily routine of a hospital nurse, it varies considerably, according to the country and the hospital she happens to be in. Wherever she is, she must be an early bird, and the loud six o'clock bell is the signal for her to rise at once, if she would be in her ward in time, chota hazri or breakfast, as the case may be over. Half-past-six, or at the latest seven, finds her at work in her ward, where the washing of patients, bed-making (in hospital fashion), the taking of temperatures, the dusting and polishing of the ward, and if the doctor's visit be early, attendance on him, fill up the time busily till breakfast in India, or light lunch in England. After breakfast there are doctors and surgeons to accompany and wait on, during their rounds, surgical dressings, bandages, etc., to prepare. On operation days the theatre must be prepared, the instruments got ready, the operations must be attended. Between 12 and 1 the patients have their dinner, which the nurses must serve, then they have half-an-hour for their own lunch or dinner. Afternoon is a comparatively quiet time, compared with the breathless hurry of the morning's work, only the more serious cases requiring much attention until the patients' tea-time, at 4 o'clock. After their own tea, at half-past 4, the nurses have two hours or an hour and a-half's leisure for themselves, during which they walk in the hospital grounds, visit, or are visited by their friends. Every hospital has its nurses' sitting-room, which is generally as cheerful as possible, with books, flowers, a piano, etc. At six a busy time begins again. Sometimes there is special work, such as the sorting of house-linen, for which they are responsible, the tidying of wards, etc. Then comes the evening work of washing, bed-making, and generally settling the patients for the night, giving medicines, taking temperatures, etc. The evening is a very busy time, until the night nurses come on duty at 8 o'clock, when the day nurses go to dinner and rest. Prayers in chapel, at half-past 9 or 10, end their day. Besides all the ward work, of which we have given a brief outline, there are lectures to be attended either in the afternoon or evening. These are given by the doctors and by the hospital sisters. A good deal of private study must also be got through, for nurses have to pass three examinations in physiology, hygiene, anatomy, nursing, ventilation, cookery, etc., during their three years' training. Once a week, on Sunday, they take it in turns to go out, getting a " pass " to be away until a certain hour. It is the rule in most hospitals for each nurse to have a whole day out once a month. The night nurse is, of course, the most trying part of a nurse's life. A night nurse is on duty from 8 p. m. until 8 a. m. When she comes off duty in the morning she breakfasts, and after a couple of hours' recreation, she goes to bed, perfect quiet being enforced in that part of the house, where the night-nurses' quarters are. Many women, however, find it difficult to sleep to order during the day time, and a nurse who has been long on night duty, may generally be known by the tired, strained look round the eyes. Such is the broad outline of a nurse's life, subject, of course, to variation in different hospitals. The work is hard and often sad, but it is a grand and a noble life, which broadens the mind and brings out all a woman's best qualities.

THE GOA MUTINY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 13.

THE Duke of Oporto with his staff and the Governor-General left, this morning, at 11 o'clock, for Old Goa to attend the ceremony of thanksgiving for the safe arrival of the Prince. The public functionaries and the leaders of society were present, and the ceremony which was presided over by his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop, and attended by the chapter and a number of priests, was most imposing. At the termination of the service, the party proceeded to the Convent of Bom Jesus, where Senhor Raphael de Andrade took over charge of the Government of the State, and the Duke affixed his name to the historic roll of royal personages, who, from ancient times, have visited the shrine of the Apostle of India. At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the party returned to Pangim. The illuminations, last night, were brilliant for Goa, and the improved appearance of the newly-coloured houses lent additional brightness to the scene which was enjoyed by strollers till a late hour. The illumination was also repeated to-night. It being found impossible for the

A TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with the deepest regret that I have been obliged to seek the assistance of your paper, and trust you will be kind enough to insert the following in your next issue.

I shall endeavour to represent as briefly as I can the accompanying evils of the short-handed nature of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, with a view to contrasting the authorities concerned to move in the matter, after having fully investigated the veracity of the statements I am about to make. Granting, then, that the complement of men sanctioned for this office is far too small to cope with the heavy traffic of this the largest commercial town in India, I think you will permit me to state that it results in the overworking of the men, besides depriving them of a few privileges allowed them by the department. The staff are allowed to divide watches on Sundays, thus giving each a an "off" of three hours, but alas this is altogether impracticable with the present complement. Then the men are allowed a respite of 20 minutes for light refreshments during their terms of duty, which again is very often withheld on the same score. Considering now that the Sunday is the only day on which the men are allowed an "off," I am certain your several readers will concur with me when I say that it falls rather hard on the men if they have to forfeit this—similarly their foregoing their respite of 20 minutes, and consequently being obliged to go right through their term of duty, without any interval, which extends six hours. Both these sacrifices are therefore necessitated through no fault of the men themselves. Considering the hard nature of the duties to be performed by the men of this office, I am sure the department should endeavour to facilitate these duties and grant a larger complement of men to enable the staff to cope with the heavy traffic of this the largest commercial town in India, and also permit the men to avail themselves of the few privileges allowed them, which at present is quite incompatible with the existing state of affairs.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

CONGRESS CONFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great pity that the people of Poona should have allowed their minds to be swayed by party considerations, even when their duties as the natives of India were concerned. It is a wonder to me that the Anti-Conference party headed by some politicians of renown should have betrayed so much lack of patriotism essential to the political amelioration of a country. Poona, the great centre of intellectual and political activity, was expected to know that there could hardly be any political progress without a social and moral development of our society. It has set a very bad precedent, which will do much harm to the cause of the National Congress by lowering it in the estimation of the world. An institution like the Indian National Congress, though representing a large portion of the Indian community, cannot thrive in the midst of so many castes and creeds holding conflicting views on matters religious and social, unless the people are keenly alive to the sense of their duty as the sons of one soil. England is far better off than India in this respect. She owes much of her present unique position and glory to the patriotic spirit and the deep sense of duty her great men, like John Hampden, Pym, James, Wolfe, Nelson and William Cobden, had. Her liberal constitution of government is due to their strenuous zeal for their country's sake. Their patriotic spirit rose to a high pitch, burying their religious differences in oblivion when their dear country's interests were at stake. The mention of Nelson's noble words "England expects every man to do his duty" was and is still sufficient to arouse Englishmen to action for their country. Such is England's high sense of duty. But in India the patriotic spirit and brotherly union in the common cause of the country's welfare are more needed, as the racial feelings of the different communities are at times violently excited, and as the community forming the bulk of the population is fettered with barbarous social customs which obstruct the material well-being of the country. The people of India should take an example from the English history. They should unite and cooperate as one nation in raising the political status of their country by slow and steady steps. They should demand only reasonable concessions from the Government by moderate measures and not allow hot agitation and rancorous oratory to be the order of the day. It is true that the Congress represents a large body of public opinion and has some value in the country. But there are grounds to fear, though we may be assured to the contrary by a portion of the misled Native press, that it loses its representative character gradually, and that its voice is faltering. The patriotism of some of its recognised leaders is getting diminished day by day. The number of deserters from the Congress camp is increasing. Some of these who at first sympathized with the movement now hold aloof from it. It seems that there is some screw lose in the machinery of the Congress. It is now high time to set it right and to take steps that would retrieve its lost reputation.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

Nov. 15.

CUSTOM HOUSE ANNOYANCE.

Those who have experienced the annoyance, description would seem tame and unsatisfactory to the unlucky mortals who have never been victims to the insolence of English Custom officers, had better remain in blissful ignorance of what may be in store for them. One can form no idea of the tyranny concealed amidst the multitudinous forms of the English Government, when the vulgar fractions in the shape of Custom House officials are so tyrannically insolent. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the weary hours one is compelled to wait, jammed and crowded together in a small pen; the rough handling of other people's trunks and his elbows in everybody else's ribs. Nor is it necessary to allude to the annoyance of having the little private stores of the passengers subjected to the most scrutinising inspection. It is needless to describe the provoking deliberation of these impertinent underlings in counting cigars; nor the prying curiosity with which they peep in pots of preserved ginger, and the basic care of pickled oysters. Similarly, one may pass over their manner of turning over and suspiciously snuffing a Bologna sausage, as if apprehensive of its being some infernal machine on a complicated plan expressly imported for the destruction of our Indian Empire. It is again not necessary to dilate upon the minuteness with which they scrutinize soiled linen, and their perverse veiny manner of rummaging through old books, in which even indulge in the solace of a caricature of our chief tormentor, a round-bellied gentleman in black, with more flesh and pomposity than even some Englishmen are ordinarily encumbered with. He insists that everything should be conducted with formal solemnity, that is positively outrageous. Even after tedious process of a minute examination is passed by one happy man, he delays the rest by clumsily fumbling for the ribbon from which to suspend his glasses, then he is a long time adjusting his glass to one eye, and still a longer time shutting the other, before he could begin to spell over the entire list, till he comes to the name below the last. Then it would be puzzled the Delphic Oracle to divine whom he meant when he did call out a name, his sight was so bad, or his pronunciation so horrible. All this it may be well to glide over in comparative silence, but there is one little incident which we must not be omitted. If a man provides himself with a good many books for amusement during the voyage, they empty the trunk and carpet bag, and proceed to weigh the whole lot as a means of ascertaining their value and determining the amount of duty due on them. An admirable criterion of the English estimate of literature! For eight pounds of books, four shillings are charged, which justifies the remark that the price of knowledge in England is sixpence a pound, somewhat cheaper than damaged herrings. To tax books at all which were evidently intended for personal amusement or instruction is barbarous in the most extended sense of the term; but the manner of ascertaining their value is peculiarly ridiculous. They are piled into a large pair of scales, and weighed as we do live hogs in the West. But pet copies of Shakspeare and Byron only differed in their eyes from a keg of lard in not being so heavy and consequently less valuable. The statesman who introduced the law upon introduction of books was most likely an admiring reader of knickerbocker—it is something like the famous Dutch Lawgiver when he recommended the ledgers of two litigating grocers to be weighed, and gave judgment in favour of him whose ledger was heaviest. Their estimates of justice and knowledge were equally extended, and equally worthy of this most enlightened nation of the nineteenth century."—(From Mr. N. M. Lungrana's Note Book.)

THE WAR AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES.

The above is the title of a short article recently published in the "Fiji Shimpo." After observing that the war involved fewer losses than the experience of other countries could have warranted Japan in expecting, our contemporary proceeds to give the history of the misfortunes of a certain Japanese trader named Shitamura Hirokata. Shitamura, several years before the outbreak of hostilities, had been taken to supply the Chinese with steam for the Tientsin railway. From one cause and another the fulfilment of the contract was delayed till the year before the commencement of the war, when, after making arrangements with shipping companies for the transport of a large amount of material to Tientsin Shitamura prepared and despatched to their destination 70·000 sleepers. Shortly after this, an order for 100,000 more was received, and by the employment of extra hands Shitamura succeeded in getting this number ready for conveyance to Hakodate, the port of shipment, when news of the rupture between China and Japan reached him. Work was immediately stopped and the sleepers remain where they were cut. In the meantime Shitamura had contracted a loan which he found himself unable to pay. The "Fiji Shimpo" is of opinion that the unfortunate trader is entitled to some recompense for his losses. With the object of soliciting Government aid, Mr. Shitamura has applied both to the Foreign Office and the Home Department, with what result is not yet known.

The following is a detailed list of the Italian forces in Africa, nearly the whole of which are engaged in the war against Ras Mangascia, besides another force of 4,000 men enrolled from various tribes: Six battalions of native Infantry, of about 900 men each, including officers; one battalion of rifle men, of 900 men, all Italians; 3 battalions of Chasseurs d'Afrique, of the strength of 1,000 men each, also all Italians; one squdron of native cavalry, consisting of 166 men; two batteries of mountain artillery, of six guns each, manned by 178 gunners per battery; one company of gunners for service in the forts; one company of sappers, consisting of 188 men, one special company of engineers, of 160 men, for railway and telegraphic services; one transport company, consisting of 211 men and 234 animals; and one company of carabineers, of 174 men. To this list must be added the men attached to the medical department.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

BETTER TREATMENT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Kucheng investigation seems to be coming to something at last. As I wired you, Mr. Mansfield and Mr Banister came down on Saturday last, and on Monday the former had a long interview with the Viceroy. As Mr. Mansfield afterwards said, the Viceroy was ready to yield to anything. He consented to the execution of eighteen of the thirty-two, whose names had been sent to him several days before, and agreed that the rest of those found guilty should have their sentences passed by the Taotai and Consuls without reference to himself. Fourteen of the condemned will probably be executed in a day or two, and the remaining four, the leaders, will be beheaded here. The Viceroy also promised that the guilty who were not executed should be banished to Manchuria and that the houses of the beheaded and the banished should be razed to the ground. The Home Guards were also to be ordered to keep strict watch for the return to their homes of any of those who went to Hwa Sang and were not yet arrested.

All this is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but of course it is entirely due to the presence of Vice-Admiral Buller and his five warships.

The Viceroy is thoroughly frightened, and will do anything rather than fall into the hands of the Admiral. His contemptuous indifference for foreign opinion has so far been modified that he is now doing his best to quietly find out the views of foreigners here as an index of the intentions of the Home Governments. Some days ago, he instructed a certain official recently returned from Formosa to come out to the Settlement and talk on the subject with Chinese who were acquainted with foreigners. The official did not come himself, but delegated the work to another who came to see your correspondent. This gentleman said frankly that the Viceroy was greatly disturbed by the presence of the men-of-war and was anxious to know what it all meant. He is evidently alive to the seriousness of his position and seems to feel that long-suffering England is aroused at last.

Even before Mr. Mansfield's interview the Taotai at Kucheng was observed to be in motion, and set about stoning for his former clemencies by the most extraordinary energy in furthering the objects of the Commission. It is now known at least a hundred and fifty went to Hwa Sang, instead of fifty or sixty as at first supposed. Many of the hundred and thirty already arrested have been shown to be innocent, and it is therefore evident that many of the real criminals are still at large. The Taotai has declared his purpose to arrest everyone of them, if possible, and has recently issued a proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of forty-eight persons whose names he gives. For the first, "Butterfly," the only leader now at large, he offers a reward of 10Mds, for the arrest of each of sixteen others he promises 50dds, and he offers a reward, without naming the sum, for each of the remaining thirty-one. In addition he prohibits Vegetarians from entering any of the Home Guards. Those who are known to belong to the sect may join these organisations at the end of a year if by that time they have given good evidence that they have ceased to live exclusively on a vegetable diet. The Commissioners all feel now that the Taotai is serious. For the moment, at least, he seems to be determined to exterminate the Vegetarian Society.

The effect of this change in the attitude of the Taotai is soon all over the district. Persecution has stopped, and the native Christians, who but a short time ago were threatened with terrible vengeance on the departure of the Commission, are now emboldened, and the work of thrusting the blame for all connected with the massacre has begun in earnest. On Monday last, the Court had a session in the forenoon at which thirteen were released. For each of them some responsible person went security. The reasons for the arresting some of these men show the insecurity in which a Chinaman lives, especially in times like these. Three were seized because they bore the same names as the men for whom the officials were looking; one in spite, because the soldiers were unable to find the flag-bearer; one was given up by his family because he was a Vegetarian, in order to escape a visit from the soldiers, and another's arrest was the result of a quarrel between his village and another.

On Tuesday, a prisoner confessed to having gone to Hwa Sang, but like nearly all the others denied that he did anything but stand twenty or thirty yards off the foreign houses and look on. The Court was to sit every forenoon this week, and expected to get through a good deal of work.

The opinion is general here that the Commission will return in about two weeks. Mr Mansfield thinks that in that time they will all be back. They cannot wait till every Vegetarian who went to Hwa Sang is arrested, and after the next execution they ought to return and leave the investigation of the rest to the Chinese, the fleet remaining here to see that the work is done promptly, and all executions to be held at Foochow.

It is much to be hoped that the trial and execution of these murderers will not blind the home Governments to the still more necessary work which has not yet even been begun; the trial and punishment of the guilty officials of this province. No matter which do not reach them will have any permanent effect. It cannot but be noticed that no adequate reason for this terrible massacre has yet been brought out by the investigation. Nothing more powerful than the hatred, or the desire for plunder, of a clever fortune-teller has yet been given as the cause of all this bloodshed. It is hard to escape the conviction that there is something back of it all which has not yet been revealed. It is incredible that a number of rough countrymen could ever have worked themselves up to the point of murdering so many foreigners. The suggestion must have come from a higher source than any which the investigation has yet made known.

Reports from other districts show a much better state of feeling than appeared to exist a short time ago. Archdeacon Wolfe is about to start for Hok-Chiang, with the consent of his Consul, and the trip will probably be made in entire safety. The outlook for the reopening of mission work at the county stations is decidely better if when it was thought safe for missionaries to return to Kucheng, they were publicly received by the officials, and their position formally recognised, the effect would be excellent, and the benefit would accrue to every foreigner in the province.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning last, October 21, one part of the Viceroy's promise was carried out in the execution of fourteen of the most culpably guilty. All the Commissioners, except Mr. Banister, were present. The crowd was not as large as was expected, for it rained heavily the whole morning. The execution was held just outside the south gate, and the executions proceeding it were the same as those preceding the execution of September 17, which I described fully in a former letter. They were more impressive, however, for there was more care and deliberation in every thing, and the procession from the yamen to the execution ground moved slowly and with great state. Trumpets were sounded and salutes fired all along the way. When Ding Chiang Chek, the most bloodthirsty of them all, was led into the presence of the officials, just before he was put into the cage to be carried to execution he loudly thanked them, and wished them prosperity and success. The Taotai, in reply, wished him happiness in the future life. Some of the other prisoners also thanked the officials, while some begged for mercy and completely broke down. One man, Dang Hwa, raved and cursed everybody on his way to execution, and on the execution ground kept on cursing till his head fell. There were three executioners, two professionals from Foochow and a soldier. In only one case was a second blow needed; in all the others a head fell at every blow. This was in striking contrast to the execution of September 17, at which, owing to the inexperience of the executioners, several blows, except in one case, were needed to sever each head. There were no hostile demonstrations on the part of the people, who probably looked with no little satisfaction upon the execution of men who had involved the whole district in such serious trouble.

Ren Taotai deserves severe censure, for his telegraphic report which he sent three weeks ago to the Teung-li yamen. In it he accuses the Consuls of bad faith and obstruction. Of the native Christians, whose services to the Commission all through the investigation have been of estimable value he wrote most bitterly. He complained that the Consuls asserted that a much larger number of persons than was at first supposed went to Hwa Sang, and that they could not possibly know that unless they were told by the native Christians, who, he declared, were actuated solely by a desire to take vengeance on persons whom they hated. One would suppose that a high official would appreciate the services of men who helped toward the arrest of the brutal murderers. His Excellency, Hsu, however, feels no such sentiments; his only desire, judged by his conduct, has been to shield the butchers who so cruelly slaughtered the helpless foreigners at Hwa Sang, and the Christians who furnished their names to the Consuls are the object of his bitterest hate. The native christians deserve the thanks of all foreigners for their services throughout the investigation, and they deserve no less our sympathy in the trying position in which they will be placed when the Commission has left. It is to be hoped that our government will see that they are securely protected against the vengeance of Hsu and his worthless tribe.—*China Mail*. (October 30).

CHINA NEWS.

The "China Mail" of October 30 says: Complications are developing, but we in the Far-East are apparently less able to forecast the political tendencies of the moment than the wiseacres of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, and (last of all) London. We await the effect of Russia's naval demonstration at Corea. Japan has ordered the arrest of General Miura for his share in the "coup d'etat" at Seoul. Whether this is mere matter of form to allay Russian suspicions or whether it is genuine, time will show. With every prospect of war in the Far East, Great Britain ought to reinforce her fleet at once. It is inadequate for the work it may be called upon to perform.—Since the fall of Anping, there is no news from Formosa. It is said that the Black Flag General escaped to the mainland as passenger in a British steamer. He is reported to have been disguised as a coolie woman, carrying a baby in his arms.—The most stirring event of the week is the discovery of a plot to capture the City of Canton. Details of the affair are published elsewhere.—The Kucheng Commission of Enquiry into the Hwa Sang massacre has returned to Foochow. Twenty-one men have been executed for complicity in the outrages, twenty-one more await execution or banishment including four ringleaders. We now look to the British Government to do its duties towards the officials of Fokien.—Messrs Arnhold, Karberg and Co. are promoting a new cotton factory at Shanghai to be incorporated under German law.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Cream and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Aids Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and Lips, and smoothness to the Complexion. Each No. 1-6. of MADON, SONS and Co.

"CHINA VINDICATED."

At a time when the foreign press in China and the world over, with rare exceptions, is pouring forth fulminations on the "barbarism" of China, a "Son of Han" has rendered his countrymen a service by publishing a series of extremely well-written articles in the *Hongkong Telegraph* in vindication of the land of his fathers. The writer, who occasionally raises our doubts as to whether he is really a Chinese, has travelled largely and shows himself to be a keen observer, possesses a large acquaintance with English literature in particular, and paints in a masterly manner the truly barbaric features of "civilisation" in the West. Herbert Spencer has told us that most of our petty hostilities originate from want of knowledge. We do not know whether this "Son of Han" has brought conviction to the minds of the China journalists, but it strikes us as rather remarkable that none of them, so far as we can discover, has ventured on a criticism of so crushing a retort to all their denunciations of the alleged "barbarism" of the Chinese. The "Son of Han's" position is not altogether invulnerable and it is surprising that the articles have been allowed to pass without comment. This vindication of China extends to seven or eight columns but the gist of it all may be given in the following extracts:—

"I ask only the fair play of which foreigners are so boastful. I apologise for occasionally using the term 'barbarian.' I do so with the same ease and grace, with less animosity and with about as much reason as foreigners apply the term 'heathen' to us. We damn you in this world, so to speak. You damn us in the next world and to all eternity. You have had, so far, the best of the bargain.

"As to China's so-called corruption and oppression, I say that it does not exist, or at least upon nothing like so gigantic a scale as in the great West. For ways that are dark and tricks that are many, the heathen Chinese is not peculiar.' We are but as little children at them. It is to the West that we must go to learn, whence the inventive genius has been as fertile in resources in this respect as it has in other branches of industry. Where, I ask, could be found in China anything at all comparable to your Panama Canal, Bank, and other gigantic swin les—heartless frauds by which thousands of honest people are often ruined as the result of a childish belief in the honesty of man? The so-called 'squeezing' in China officially is, and has ever been, the system of the country, and as such is better suited to it, if let alone, than any other; and it is more easily checked, if desired, than in lands where everybody is childishly supposed to be perfectly honest, but where it is done all the same. We but systematise what you hypocritically deny exists at all. And the same may be said as regards polygamy and infanticide. For the truth is, that in those things human nature is much the same the world over; the *modus operandi* differs merely; the ends are the same. To know this, one has but to follow your newspaper reports, and to be a little acquainted with the inner workings of foreign Governmental systems. We in China, however, as regards corruption, need look no further than to the Portuguese British Colony of Hongkong, with its unsatisfactory post offices and other squeezes, official and non-official. The first thing,' says Henry George, 'that every man is called upon to do when he reaches this 'land of liberty' (America) is to take a false oath; and the next thing he is called upon to do is to bribe a Custom House officer. And so on, through every artery of the body politic, and every fibre of the public mind, runs the poisonous venom. Law is brought into contempt by the making of actions that are not crimes in morals, crimes in law. The unscrupulous are given an advantage over the scrupulous, voters are bought, officials are corrupted, the press is debauched and the persist nt advocacy of dishonesty or fraud as a means to success is popular thought that a very large number—I am inclined to think the majority—of the American people actually believe they are benefited by being thus taxed.' And this is the latest development of Western so-called civilization. Well indeed may it be said of nations, as of individuals: 'Hypocrites, first cast the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly the mote that is in thy brother's eye.'"

SPANISH JUSTICE.

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A certain burglar succeeded in effecting an entrance into a house in Madrid, but, hearing footsteps on the stairs, he darted at an open door, and, passing through an empty room took refuge on the balcony. Now this balcony had been considered by its perpetrator quite free of the light of observation, and a refuge for a substantial house breaker, and so burglar and balcony reached the ground together with extreme suddenness, and with sundry uncomfortable results to the joints of both and bones for the former. Writing with pain and anger he was taken to the hospital, where they placed him together with considerable skill, and his first step on emerging thence was to bring an action against the owner of the house where the said occurrence had taken place.

This gentleman admitted that the balcony had given way, but not unnaturally pleaded that he was not responsible for the non-adherence of the ornamental but flimsy structure to the house. Where was the balcony-maker, the guilty man whose recklessness had endangered the precious existence of the burglar? Now found in Madrid; but justice was not thus to be baulked, and before many days had passed she had tracked him to Valladolid and summoned him to his trial.

He pleaded the usual "alibi," at second hand so to speak. The balcony had been placed by him, it was true, but the woodwork of the windows needed strengthening before his part of the business could be completed. The carpenter was away so that it was impossible to proceed with the new supports to the balcony. Clearly the absence of the carpenter established the innocence of the accused. The plea of vicarious "alibi" was accepted, and the outraged balcony-maker in the dock was about to start on his character, while the carpenter stepped into the dock in his stead.

And now the question became fraught with interest.—Who, after all, the carpenter who was responsible? He stated that he was hard at work on the aforesaid window frames, when there passed in the street below a lady. She was young, she was doubtless beautiful; but it was not this that had attracted the carpenter, it was the extraordinarily brilliant and vivid colour of the dress she wore, it flamed like a nasturtium—it glowed like the eye of an angry bull. Was it his fault if he was dazzled and blinded so that he could no longer see to do his work? He left, intending to return when his eyes should have ceased aching, but next morning he was called to Barcelona to execute some window frames there; they were sold enough, their worships judged, and the carpenter had to suffer because a woman's disordered fancy flaunted a bewildering gown before his eyes? Perish the thought!

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But where was the wearer of the offending dress? So brilliant a garment must surely have attracted the attention of others than the unfortunate carpenter. Who had worn it? Who had passed? Let him be brought," cried a hundred voices, as the judges respectfully conducted the innocent damsel from the dock, where the offending dyer presently stood in her place.

He found no excuse. He was unanimously sentenced to be hanged to the doorpost of the house where the burglar had met with his misfortune. When the moment of execution arrived, however, an unexpected difficulty presented itself—the doorway was low, the dyer was tall. But justice might not be defeated—they found a shorter dyer, and hanged him.

PEERS AND SELF DESTRUCTION.

In relation to the sad death of the Marquis of Waterford, it may be of painful interest to recall some previous cases during the present century of suicide among members of the peerage. Here are over a dozen which can easily be recollected:—Lord Ffrench, Lord Greaves, Lord James Beresford, Lord Munster, Lord James Douglas, Lord Congleton, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Forth, Lord Walsingham, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Delaware, and Lord Shaftesbury. In addition to these, Dr. Samuel Butcher, Bishop of Meath, took his own life in 1876, and Lord Dunboyne gave made her exit in the same tragic fashion in 1877. There is at least one notable ommission from this catalogue—the case of the Marquis of Londonderry (Viscount Castlereagh—some circumstances of which are very curious. 1822. Lord Londonderry was principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and at the last audience which he had of the King his manner was so strange that directly he had left the chamber his colleagues were startled by hearing him say, "Wellington, what is the matter with Londonderry? Either he is mad, or I am." His lordship, meanwhile, had gone to the British Coffee House in Cockspur-street, where he asked for Sir Edmund Nagle. Receiving the answer that Sir Edmund was not there, he appeared to be greatly agitated, and made use of language which greatly astonished the proprietor and the waiters. He then went to his own house in St. Helen's-square, where his condition was such that the family doctor was summoned, and the patient was copiously cupped, after the foolish fashion of the day. All sharp weapons and fire arms were carefully secreted, and he was removed to his country seat at North Cray. Symptoms of acute mania were then noted, and the doctor was again sent for, and remained in attendance.

Shortly before seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 12, Lord Londonderry sent for the doctor, who entered the room just in time to hear his luckless patient cry, "Bankhead, let me fall into your arms. All is over!" In a few moments he was dead. The Marquis had contrived to secrete a small nail-knife belonging to his pocket-book, and with this the fatal injury was inflicted. The verdict delivered by the coroner's jury on the remarkable case: "That on Monday, August 12, and for some time previously, the most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a nervous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left side of the neck, and on the carotid artery, a wound one inch in length and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death." An attempt by the family to hush up the affair was no more successful than the efforts to maintain secrecy which followed the Duke of Bedford's death in 1891.

MARK TWAIN IN AUSTRALIA.

NEW AND AMUSING REMINISCENCES.

On Oct. 5th "Mark Twain" was the guest of the Yorick Club, Melbourne, in reply to the toast of his health delivered a most interesting speech, containing reminiscences of his visit he paid to the Mississippi in 1880 to revive the memories of his youth when he was a steamboat pilot on the great river.

You don't suppose, said Mr. Clemens, that I should enjoy being a pilot on a Mississippi steamboat now, and be scared to death every time it came a fog. (Laughter.) But at that time fogs and dark nights had a charm for me. I did'nt own any stock in that steamboat. (Laughter.) And that is one of the very advantages of youth. You don't own any stock in anything. (Laughter.) You have a good time, and all the grief and trouble is with the other fellows. (Laughter.) Youth is a lovely thing, and certainly never was there a diviner time to me in this world. All the rest of my life is one thing—but my life as a pilot on the Mississippi River when I was young—Oh! that was the darling existence. There has been nothing comparable to it in my life since. And, speaking of that, I may tell you a little story.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

I have that sort of instinct which anybody would have who had been separated by long years from a life of that kind. He would look back and remember this thing that happened to him when he was young; it was all so dear, and so beautiful, and so fine—so much finer than anything he had experienced since. Well, I carried out that instinct, and I went out on the Mississippi River about 1880. I had not seen that river, for I don't know how long—perhaps for a quarter of a century—and I went there with a sort of longing. One sometimes has a yearning to see again the scenes that were dear to him in his youth, in his prime, in the time when he had the heart to feel, and I thought I would like to see that river, and what was left of that steamboat life exactly as I saw it long, long, long ago. And so I went under a fictitious name. I didn't want to be found out. (Laughter.) I wanted to be able to go up into the pilot-house, and talk to that pilot just as I used to see passengers talk to him, and I wanted to ask him the same idiotic questions. (Laughter.) And I wanted to get myself loaded up with the same misinformation just as they used to do. (Loud laughter.) So I went under a fictitious name, and the thing went along very well until, after I had signed my name "John W. Fletcher" on the register of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, the man behind the counter bowed and said pleasantly—"Show Mr. Clemens to Number 105." (Loud laughter.) Now you can imagine the interest I felt when I really was launched on the steamboat. She was a vile, rusty old steamboat, but she was the only one that was going down the river that day, and I wanted to go. I got on board the boat two hours before she was advertised to sail. I was so anxious to see again that old steamboat life I had been so familiar with. I knew she would'nt sail at the time she was advertised—(laughter)—but I knew she would go some time that week. (Laughter.) I was loafing about the decks just as happy as a man could be, noticing details in the construction of that boat, which I hadn't seen in any other boat or ship for over so long. (Laughter.)

A "GREEN" TRAVELLER.

After a while there came a curious-looking sort of creature slouching up on the hurricane-deck. The moment I saw him and spied where I was from I said to myself, "Here is one of the verdantest young countrymen of the whole Mississippi Valley—of the most bedizened and popular thought that a very large number—I am inclined to think the majority—of the American people actually believe they are benefited by being thus taxed.' And this is the latest development of Western so-called civilization. Well indeed may it be said of nations, as of individuals: 'Hypocrites, first cast the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly the mote that is in thy brother's eye.'"

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LITERARY CAPRICE IN AMERICA.

It would require a great many leading articles to exhaust the charms of Trilby, and we may perhaps be forgiven for recurring to this fascinating subject, especially as the American craze over Mr. Du Maurier's heroine has an almost endless variety of interesting aspects. To begin with, there is the abiding and irresistible attraction of Paris. It is popularly supposed that good Americans, when they die, go to Paris, and many good and bad Anglo-Indians would like to go there too, when they die to this puzzling Indian world, and while they still retain health and happiness enough of heart to flaner on the gay, delightful boulevards of the Pavis of their youth. There is nothing to surprise, and much to please, in the thought that Mr. Du Maurier's charming remembrances delight an American audience, and how much the delight is heightened, both here and in America, by the wonderful illustrations which science has made cheap enough for even Anglo-Indian readers. We bless the kindly skill of the process man, and look at all the pictures before we set to work at the letter press which is hardly required to explain them. Best of them we think are the views of Paris, and as an effective contrast what a delightful artistic satire is "A little picture of the Thames" at p. 284 of the colonial edition which is our privilege to enjoy economically. Next, perhaps, in merit, are the three musquetaers, and especially the two elder of the Trois Freres Anglisches.

Little Billee hardly so good, perhaps because he hovers on the verge of portraiture. Zouzou and Dodor are good, Svengali and Gecko are good, but perhaps a little too far removed from the gay reminiscence which makes the charm of a charming book. Little Billee's mother and uncle, even the good Alice please only as specimens of Mr. Du Maurier's accustomed manner, the manner of innumerable pictures in "Punch." And Trilby herself? It is Trilby in black and white," wi-ether the black and white of the pictures or the print which surrounds them is surely something of a disappointment. That charm of the gracious, sculptural, unveiled, beautiful woman, what son of Adam who has lived has not felt it? You may find it in simple Mrs. Gadsby, you may trace it in clever Mrs. Hawksbee, you may smile at it in delicious little Mrs. Lollipop in dandicapped though she be by her preposterous soubriquet,) and there it is, palpable enough in erring beautiful Trilby, "Multum amavit," but that is not why we like her. "Multos amavit," as she very candidly confesses, and we gladly and justly plead the force of circumstance. That her toes were delightful we will gladly believe; that she imprisoned them in only flat slippers may easily seem an angelic prudence. But the pictures, whether written or drawn, of Trilby are not so convincing as the rest. The slim foot convinces, but not the picture which makes her "a daughter of the gods divinely tall and most divinely fair." It is magnificent, but it is not quite the thing somehow. Lovely models there have been no doubt, but it needed all a poet's art to make this large, long-legged, lovely Anglo-Scottish grisette quite credible. We can imagine that it was precisely in drawing her, and in depicting the cruel hypnotic obsession of Svengali that Mr. Du Maurier strayed furthest from mere delighted, and therefore delightful reminiscence, which proves far more successful, but, is no unkindly criticism which decides that it is in the less forced efforts of Mr. Du-Maurier's pen, whether as artist or writer, that he delights.

And yet, it is Trilby herself who has conquered America, so that lovely actresses, greatly daring, even represent her on the stage. That she has her charms, far be it from us to deny. But there remains the problem, how has she bewitched the American imagination? The answer can be easily told in anecdotes of American prudishness is past, if only recently past. The charm of youth and beauty, of foot and bosom is great and must always prevail, but is admirable when seen merely, even in the innocent love stories which young ladies used to read twenty years ago. But Mrs. Hawksbee was meant to be charming and not exactly naughty. Trilby has her indisputable charms of rosy toes and radiant hair, but she was frankly naugh

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C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,

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Good Quality.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCEL LENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

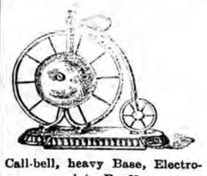
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

MARCKS & Co.'s (LD.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



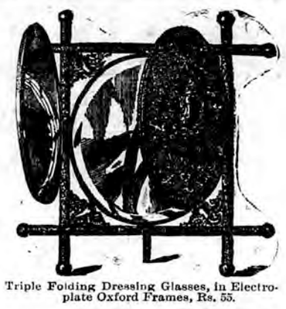
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

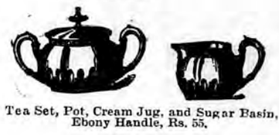


Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.



Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT

Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

Homocea should be in every Cottage, Palace, Workshop, Barracks, Police-Station, Hospital, and Institution—and wherever a Pain-Relieving, Soothing, and Curative Lubricant is likely to be required. No discovery in the World of Healing Remedies has had such high testimony.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IF IT WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World. TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS: W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

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FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a perfect cure without the slightest inconvenience, and are a peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack the heart, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by Thos. Blair & Co., 226, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India: of the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Cheshire, Colombo.

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

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The only oil free from Hydrocyanic (which abounds in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

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EPPS'S COCOA

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Purifies the Blood,

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WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts as the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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Patent LEVER TRUSS *(No Steel to Bend).*

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN. Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

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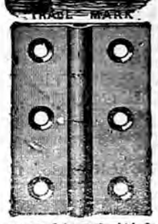

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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
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See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
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CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.
The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
WILL CERTAINLY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.
KOKO FOR THE HAIR is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft & pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE & FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 51, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1883.
"I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,—*Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*"
WINDSOR CASTLE, Windsor, May 9, 1895.
COLONEL G. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'Koko.' I can conscientiously state that 'Koko' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; Since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'Koko.'"
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
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Sold by all Chemists at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. (English prices.)
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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS. EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
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EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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